

FIGURE 3

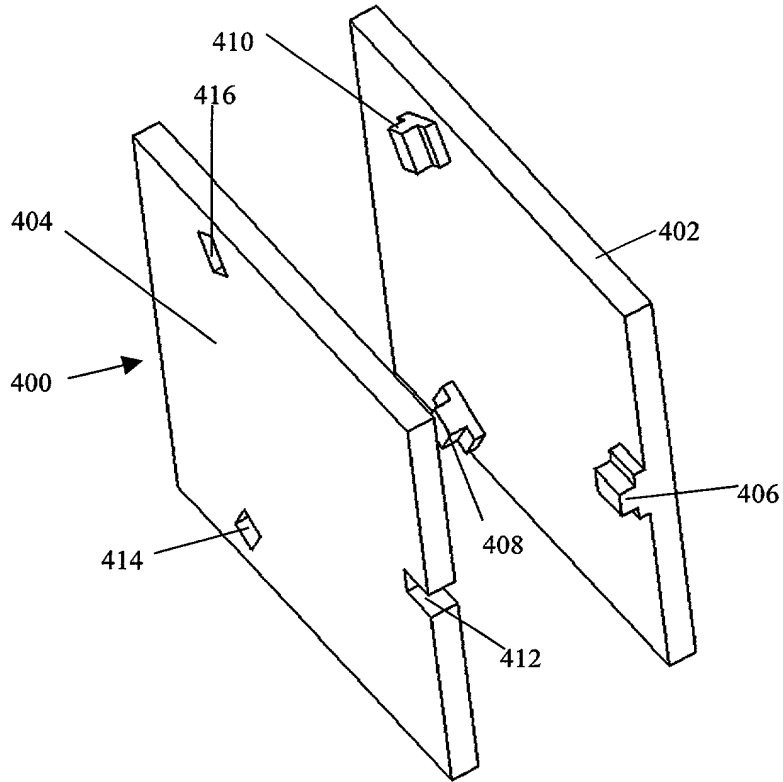


FIGURE 4

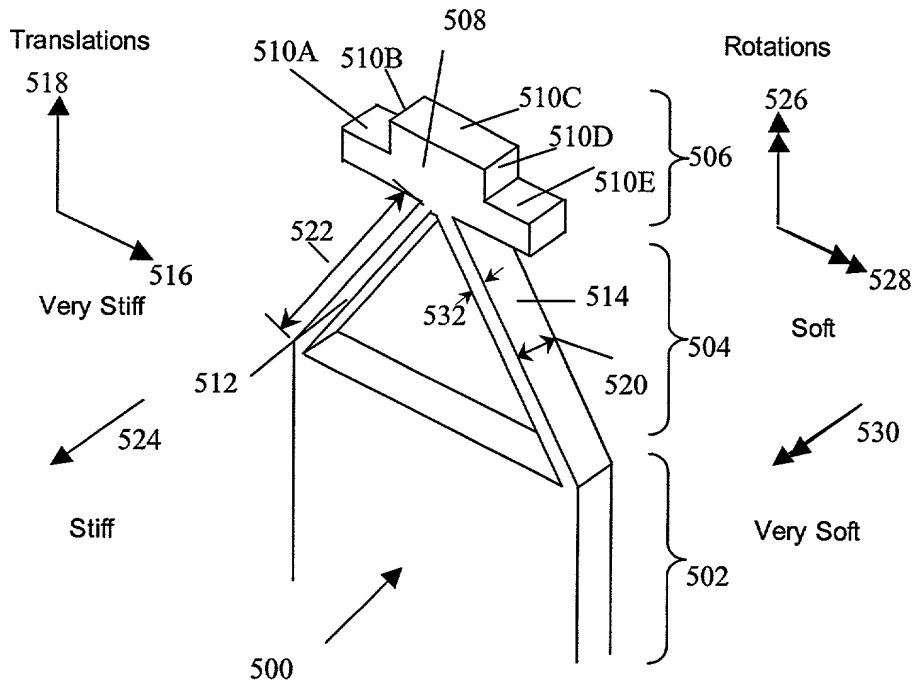


FIGURE 5

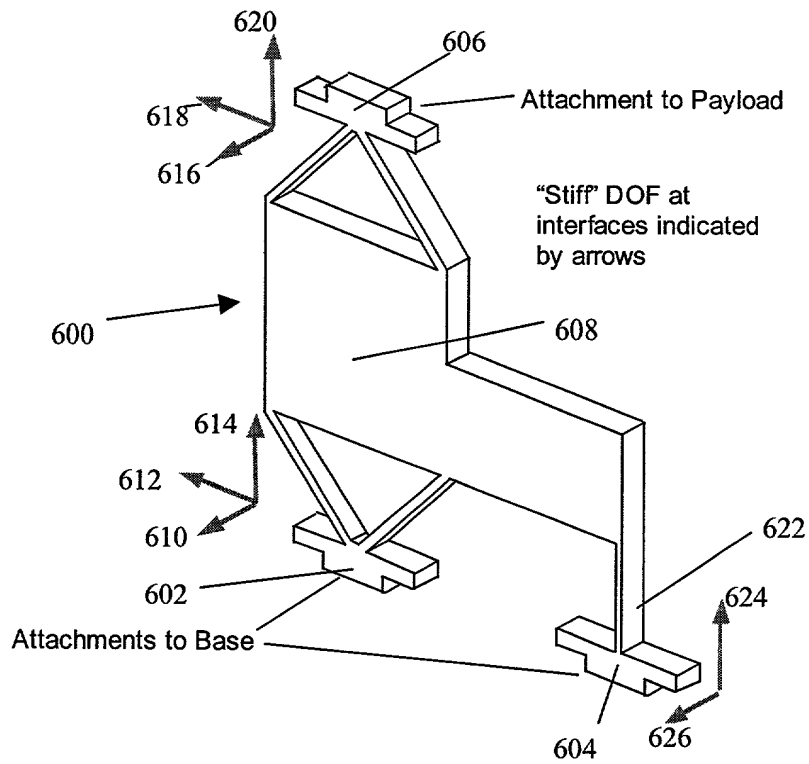
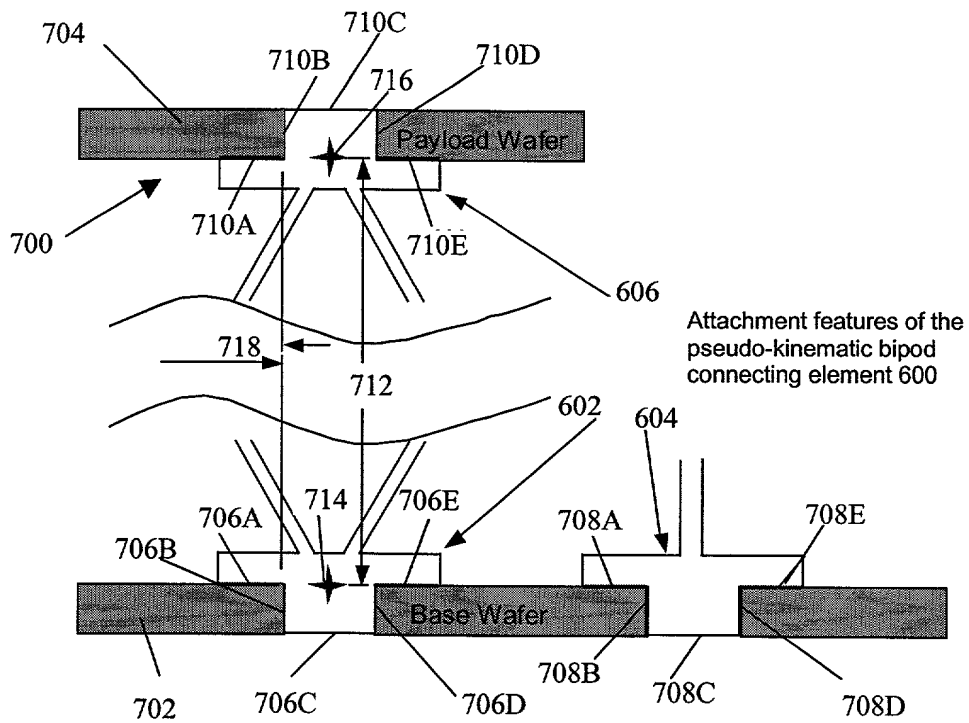


FIGURE 6



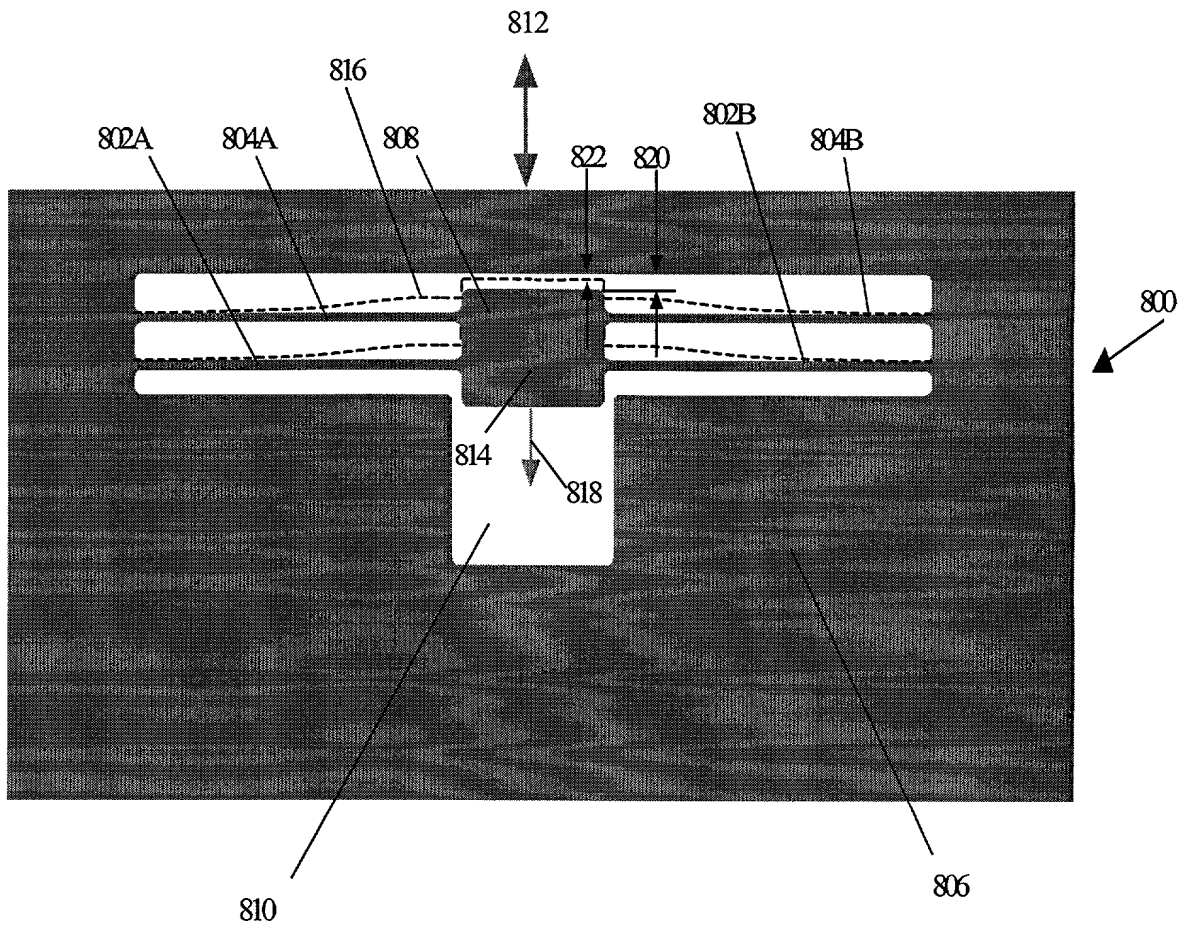


FIGURE 8



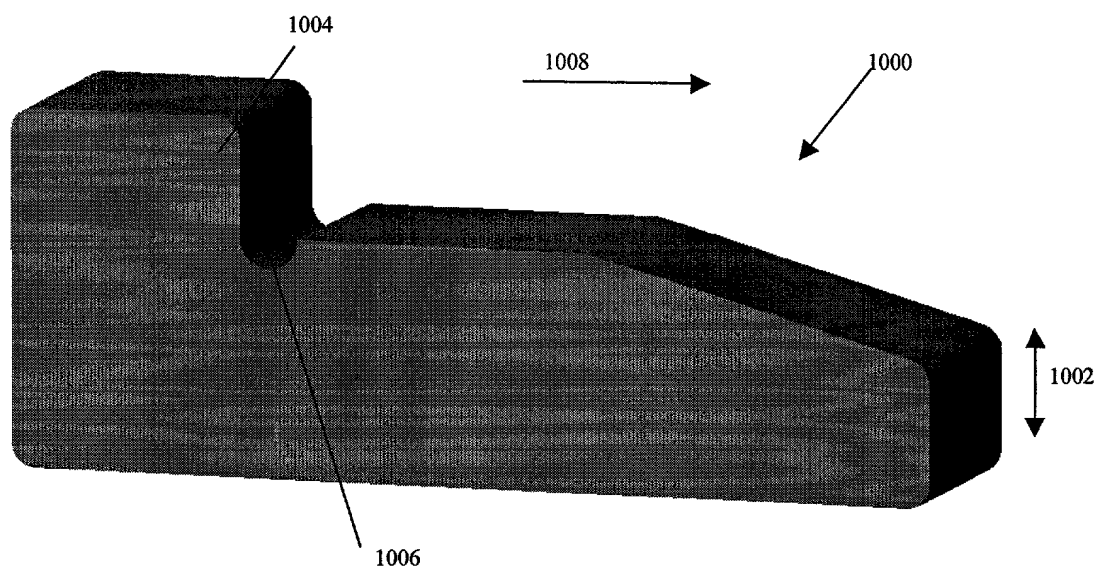


FIGURE 10

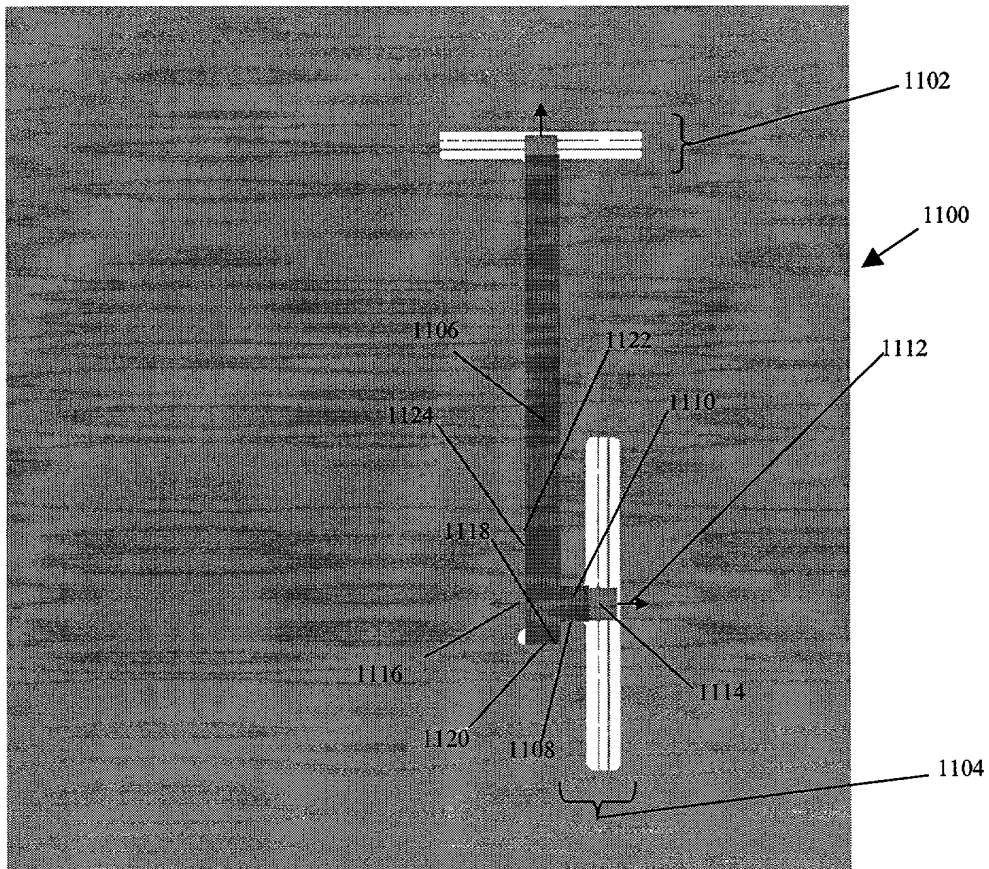
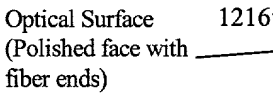


FIGURE 11

Redundant Connecting Element 1206
2 DOF position control each
4-5 DOF stiffness each



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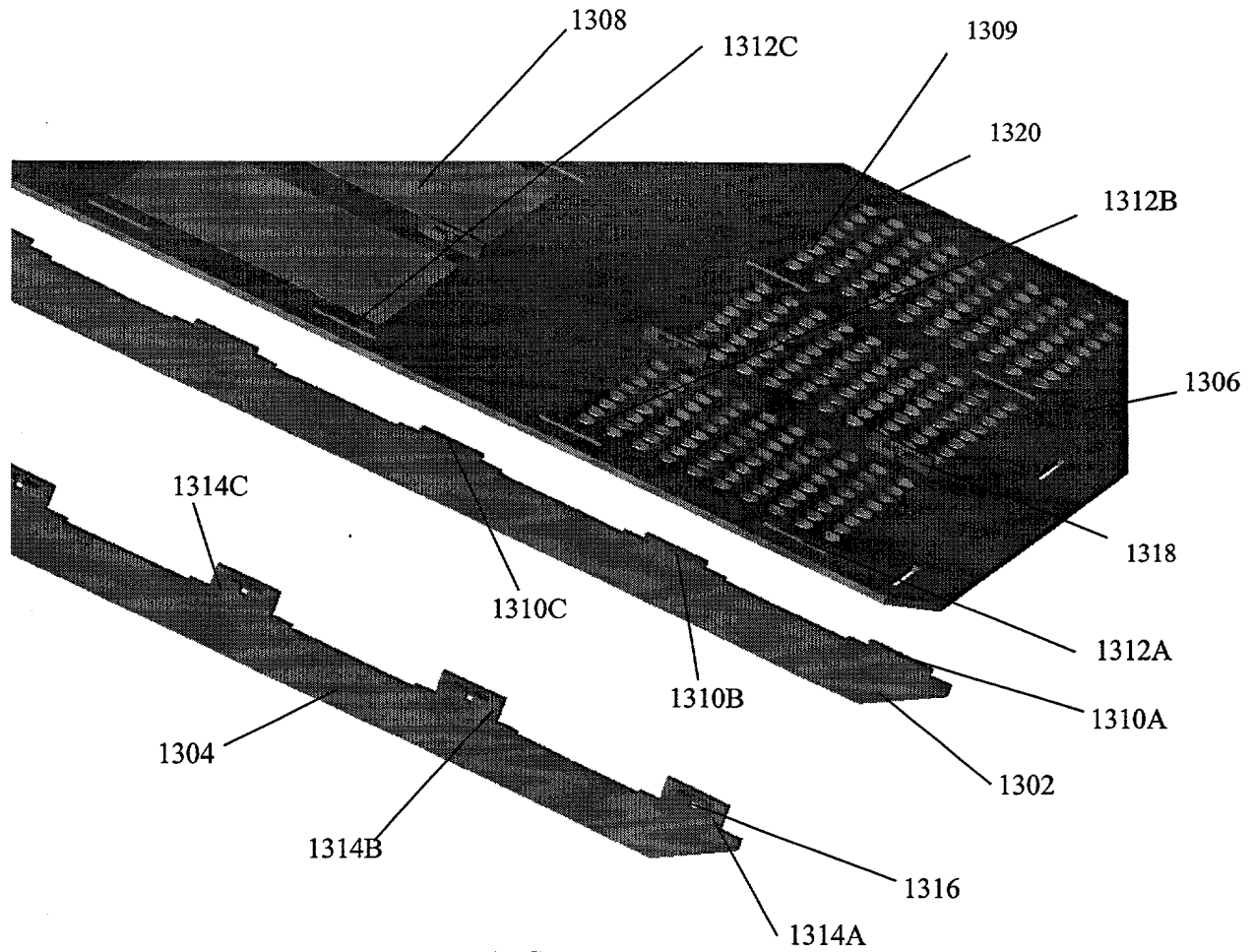


FIGURE 13

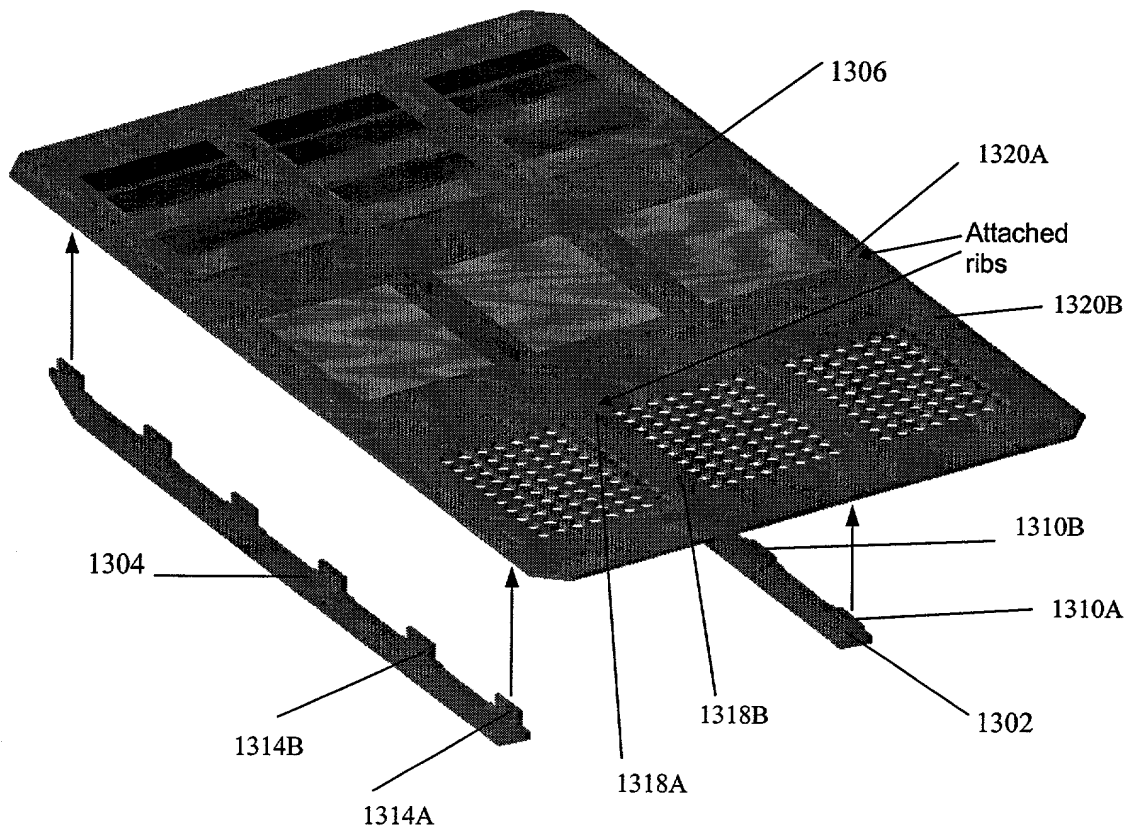


FIGURE 14

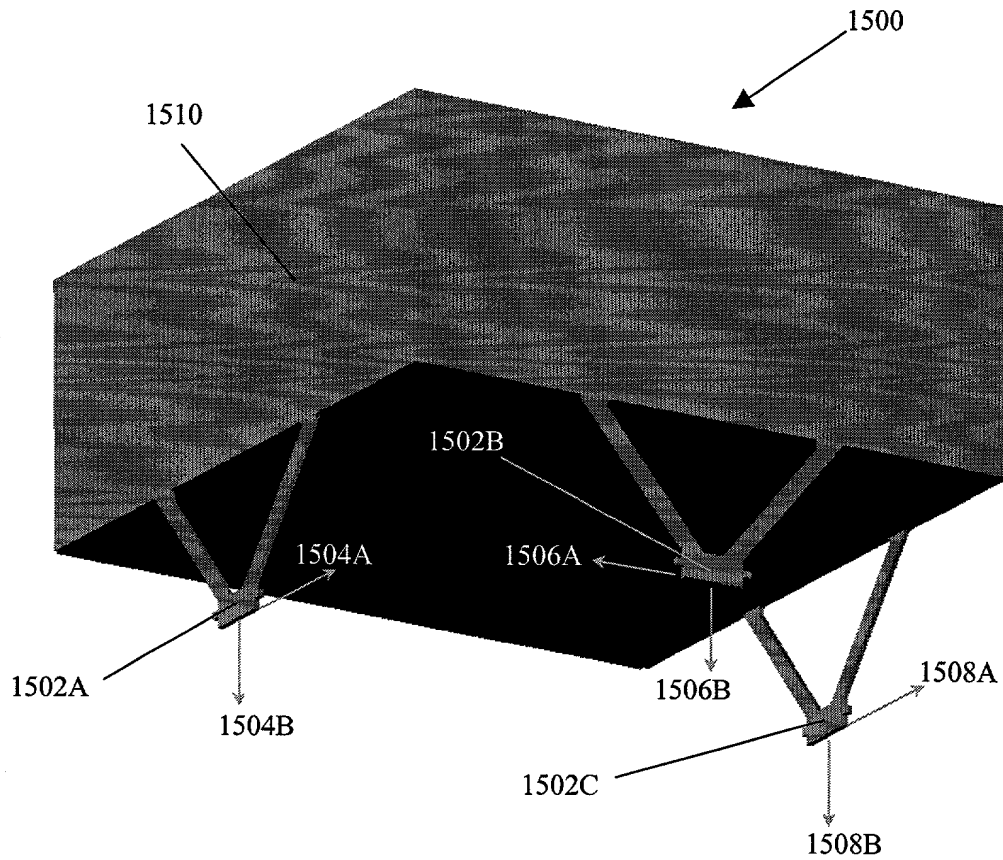


FIGURE 15

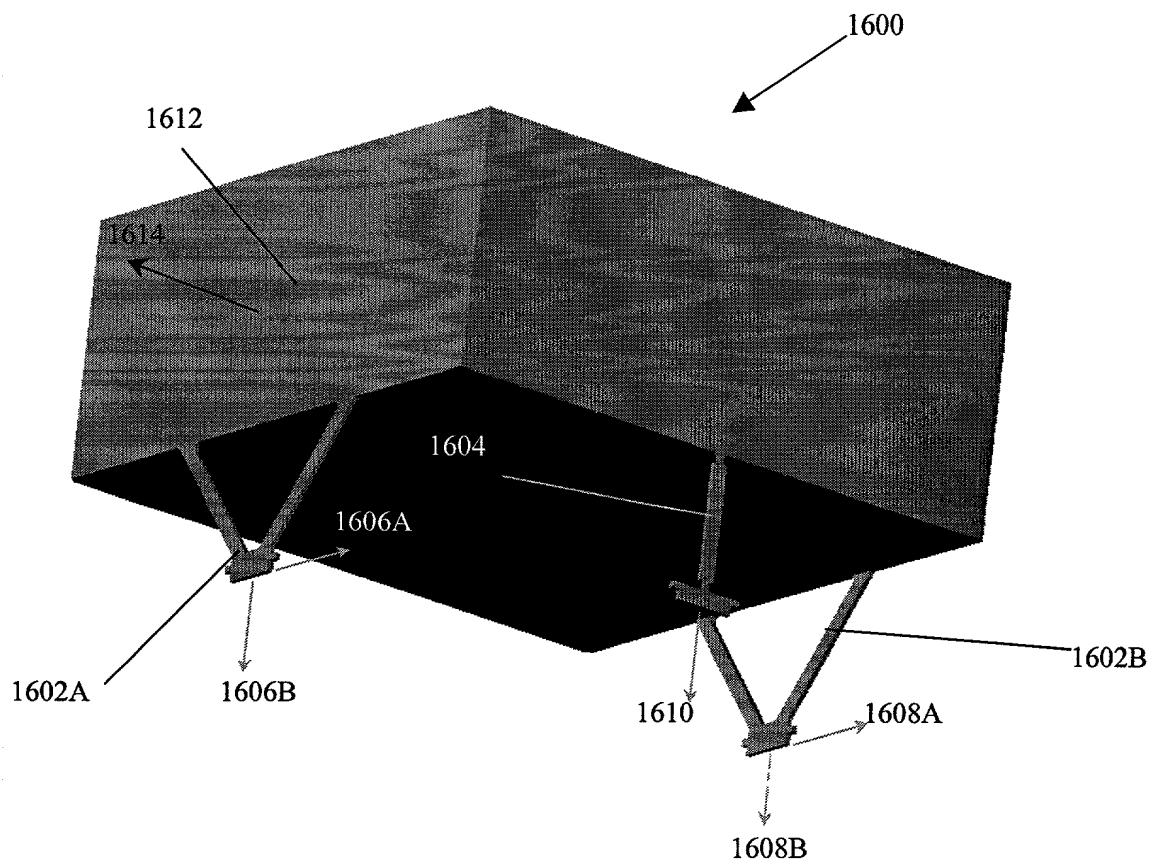


FIGURE 16

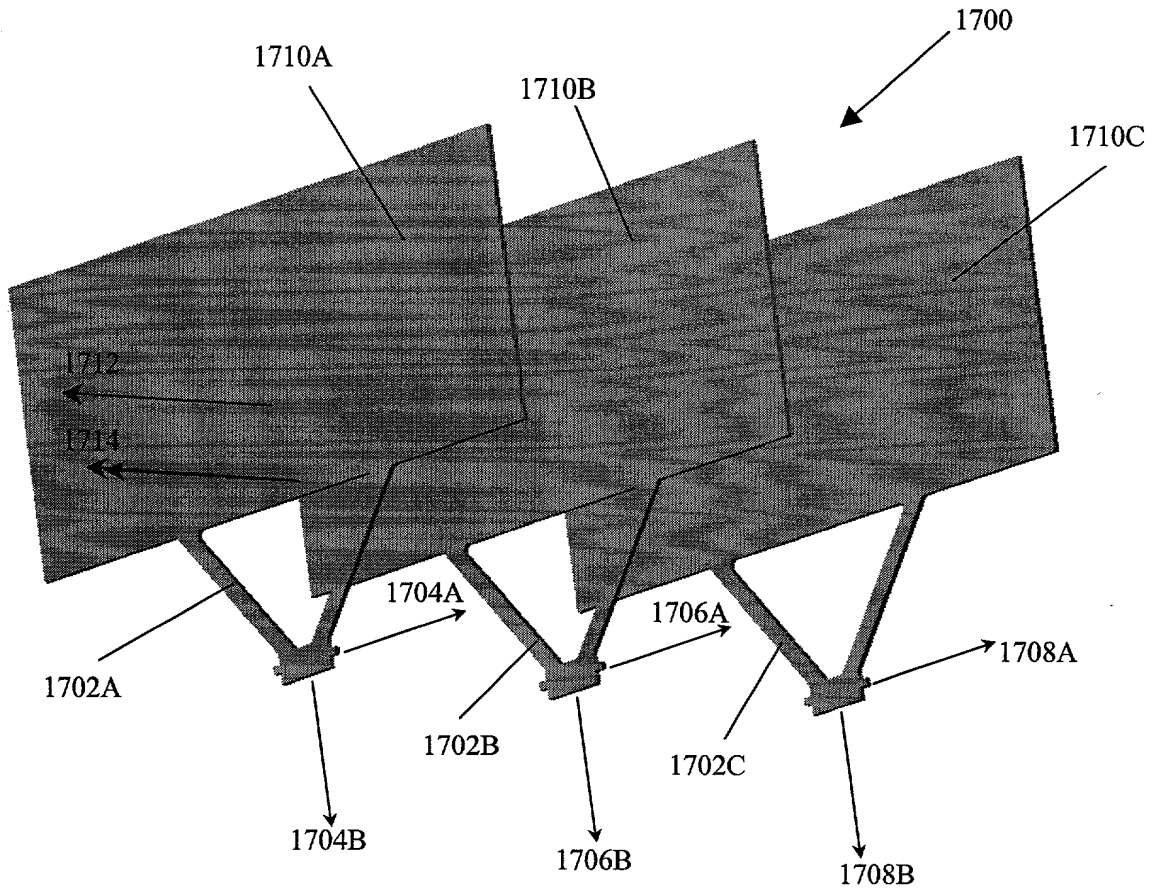


FIGURE 17

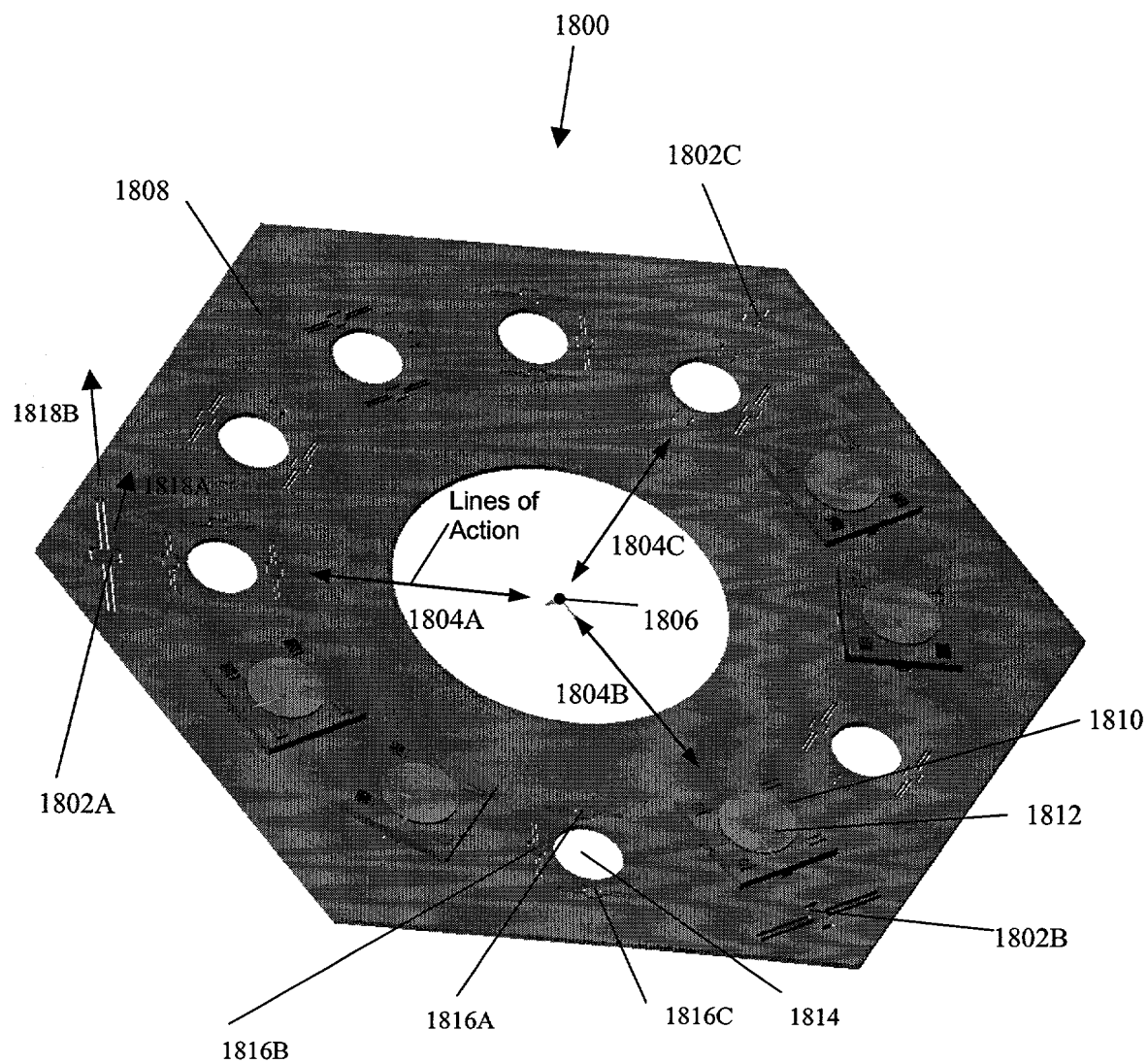


FIGURE 18

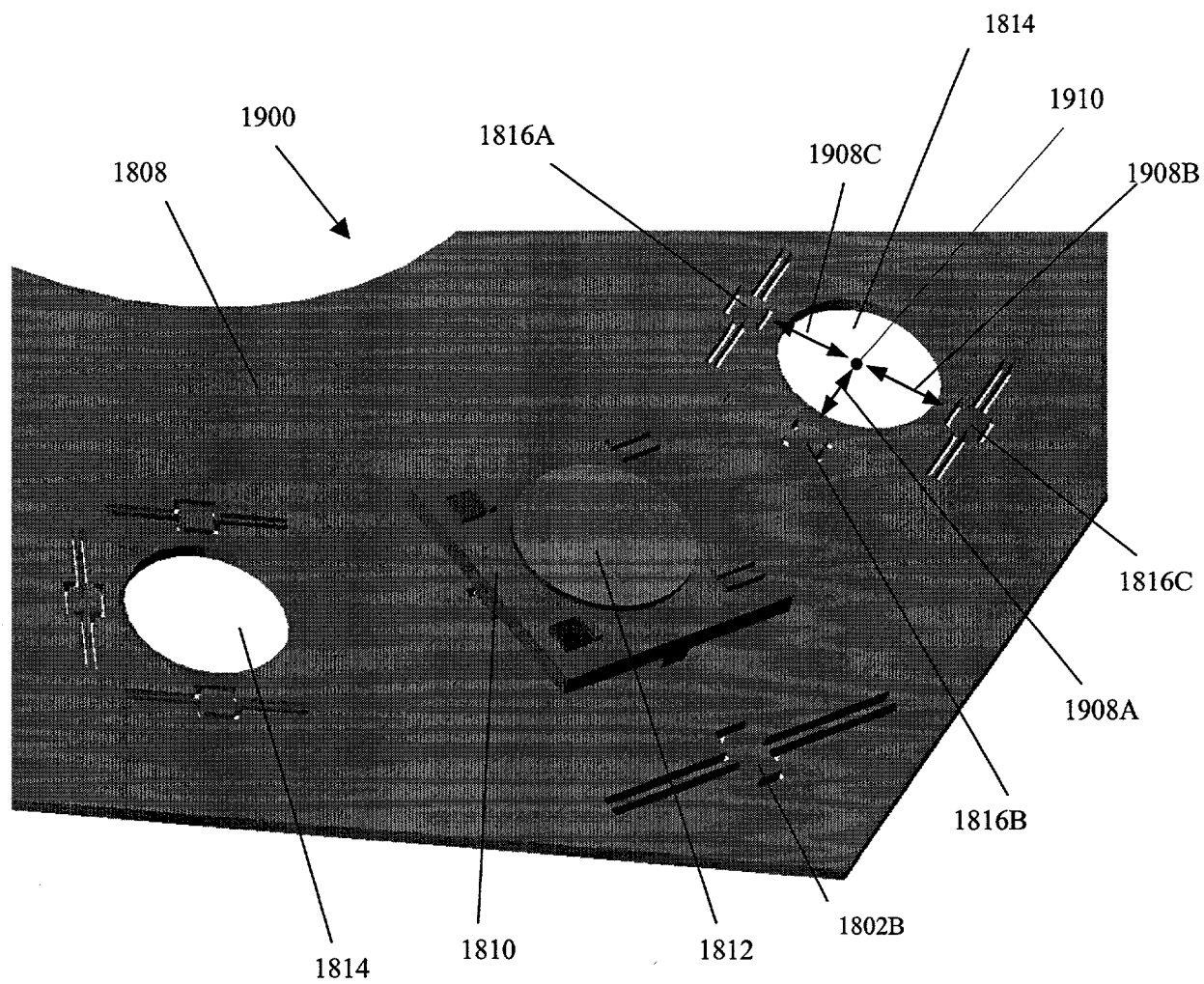


FIGURE 19

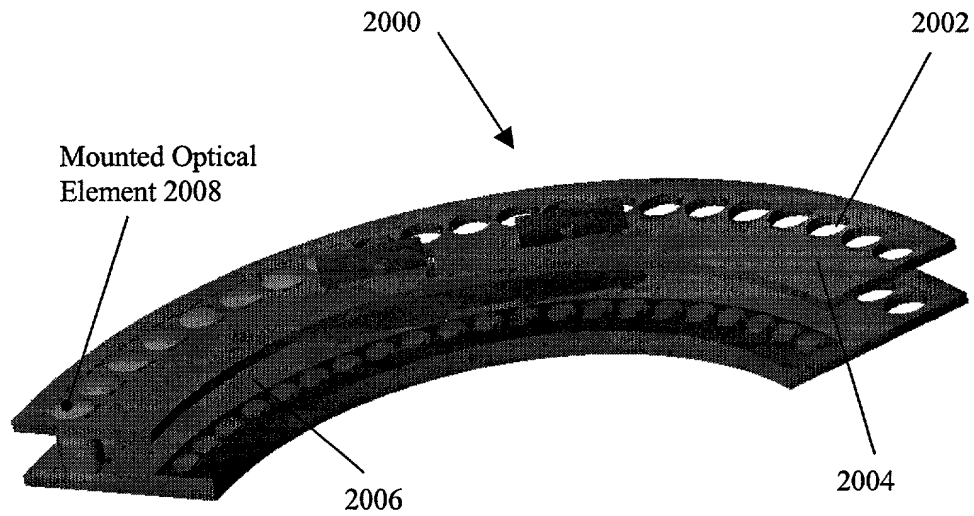


FIGURE 20

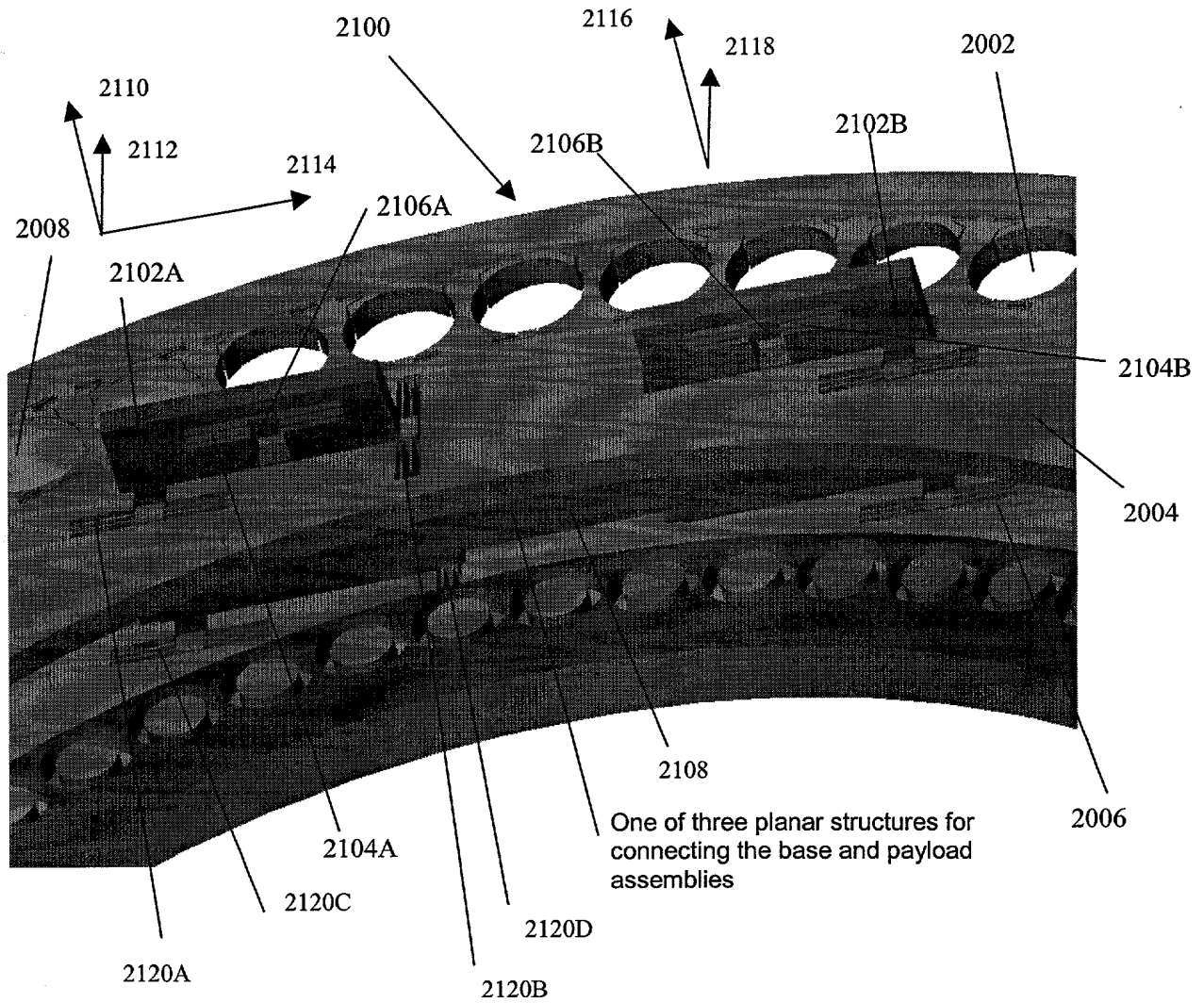


FIGURE 21

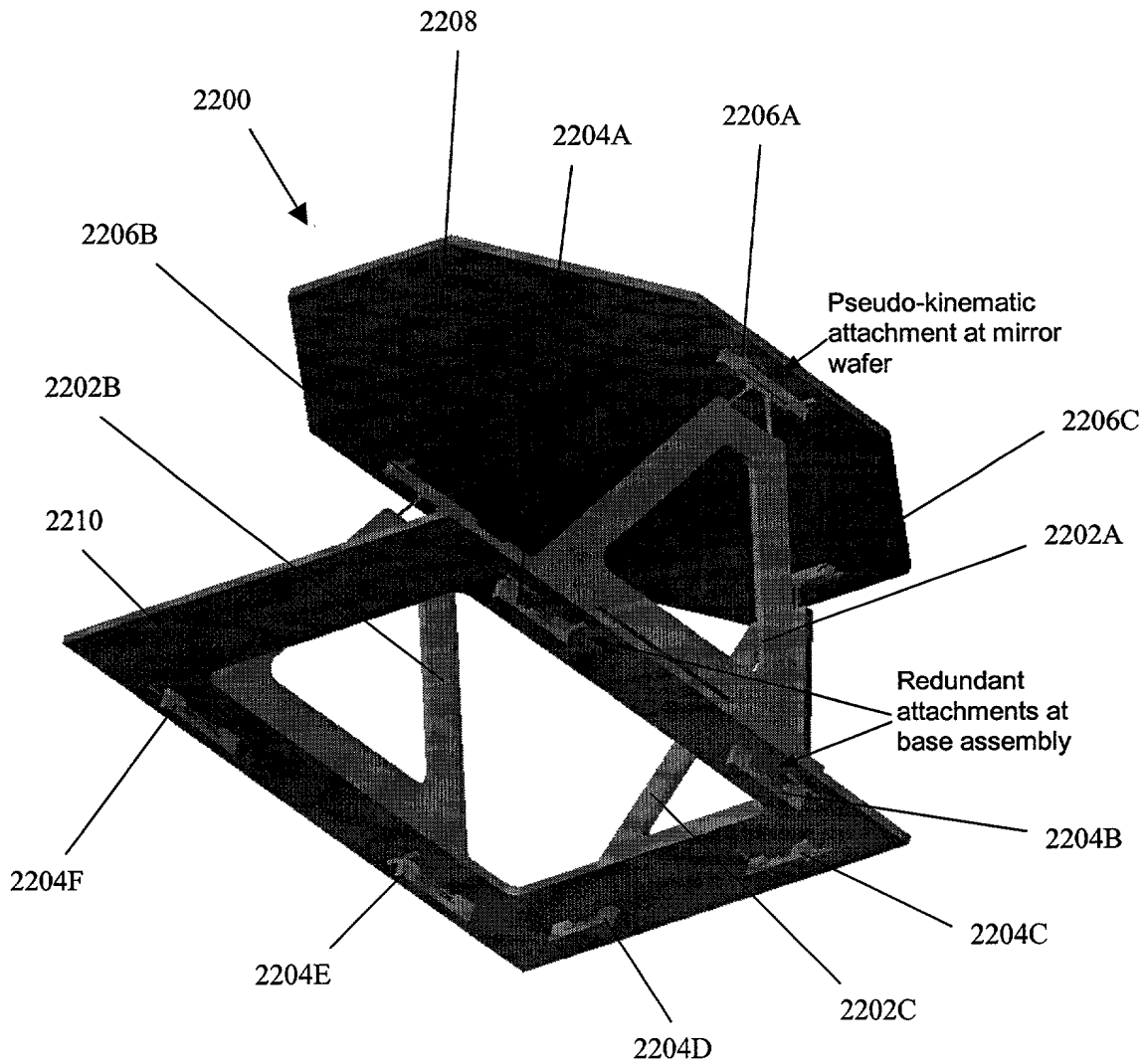


FIGURE 22

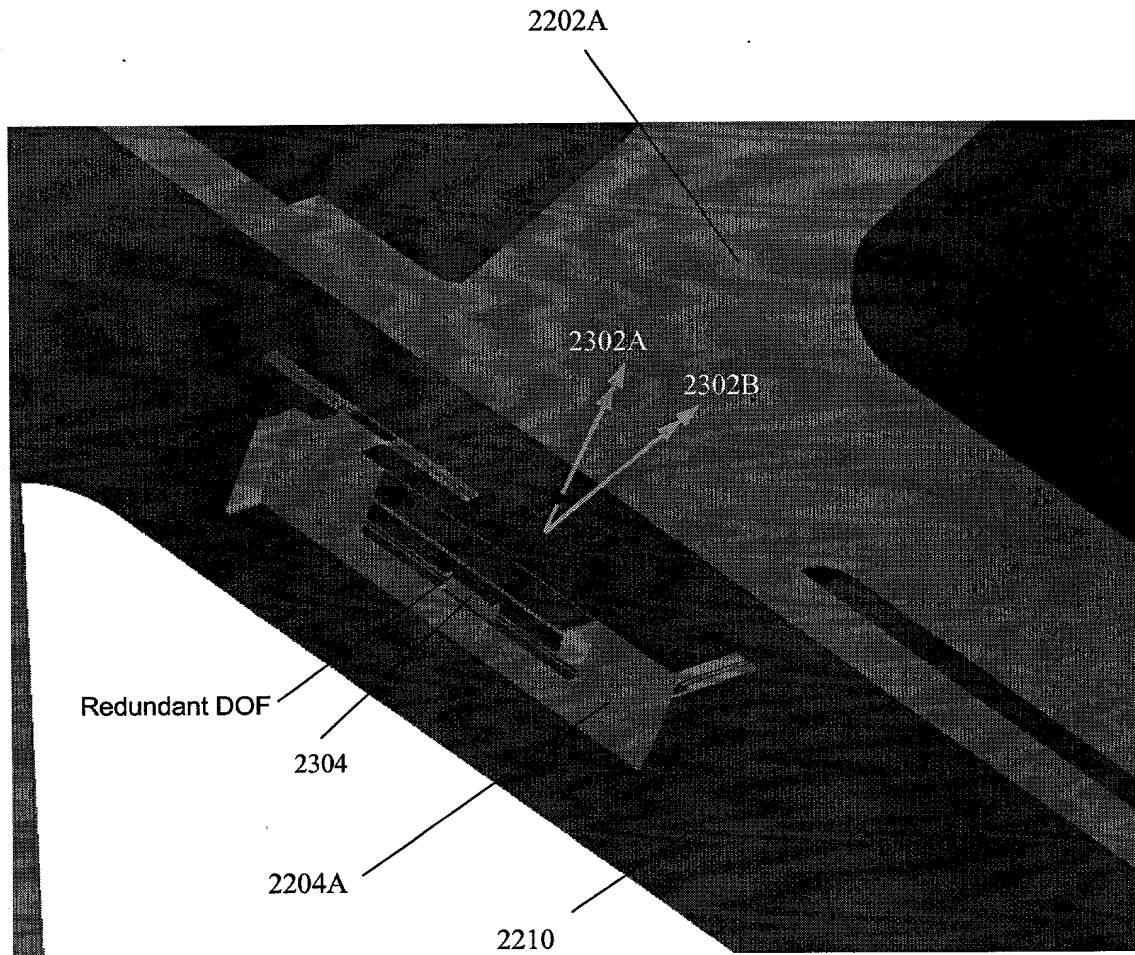


FIGURE 23

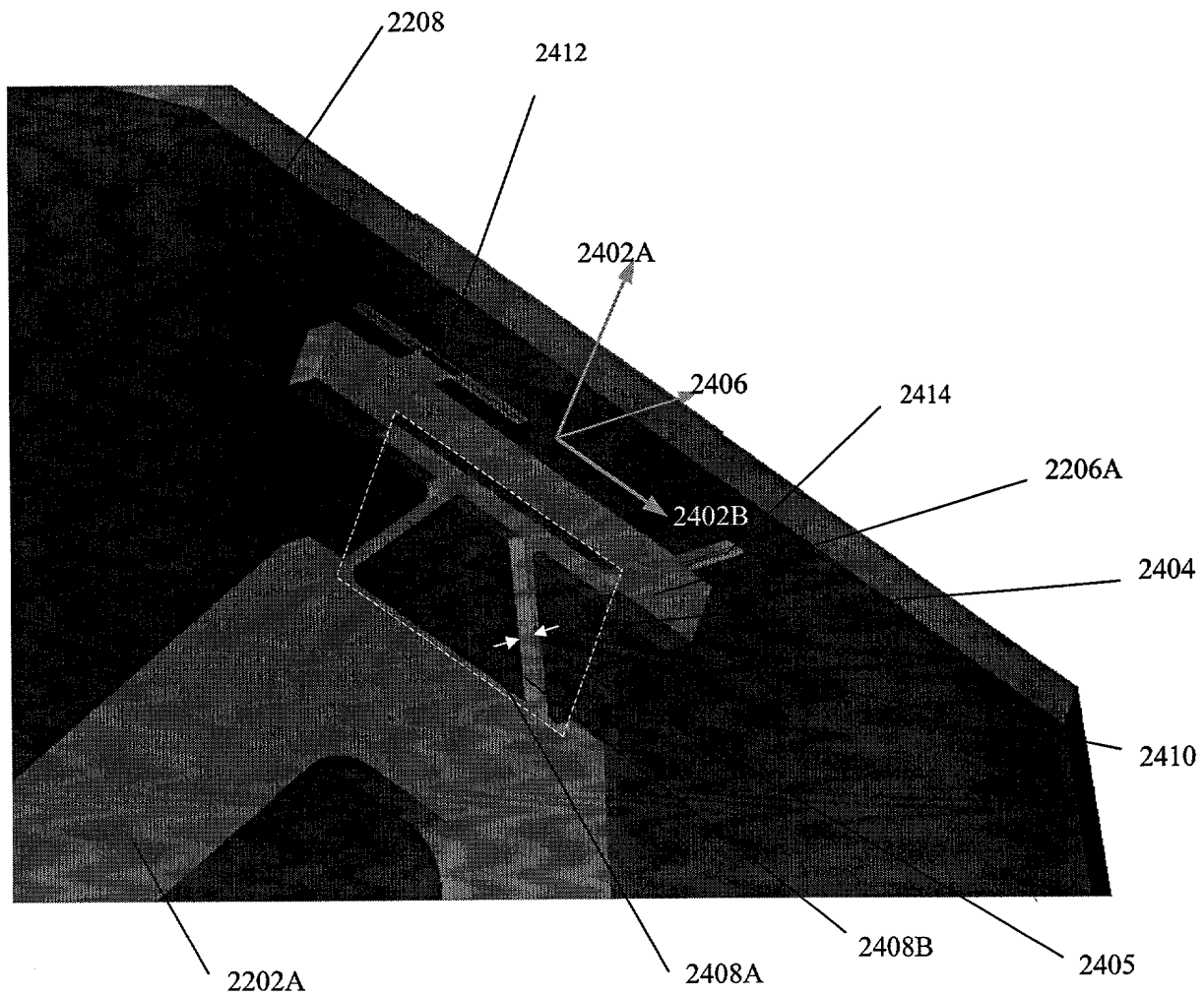


FIGURE 24

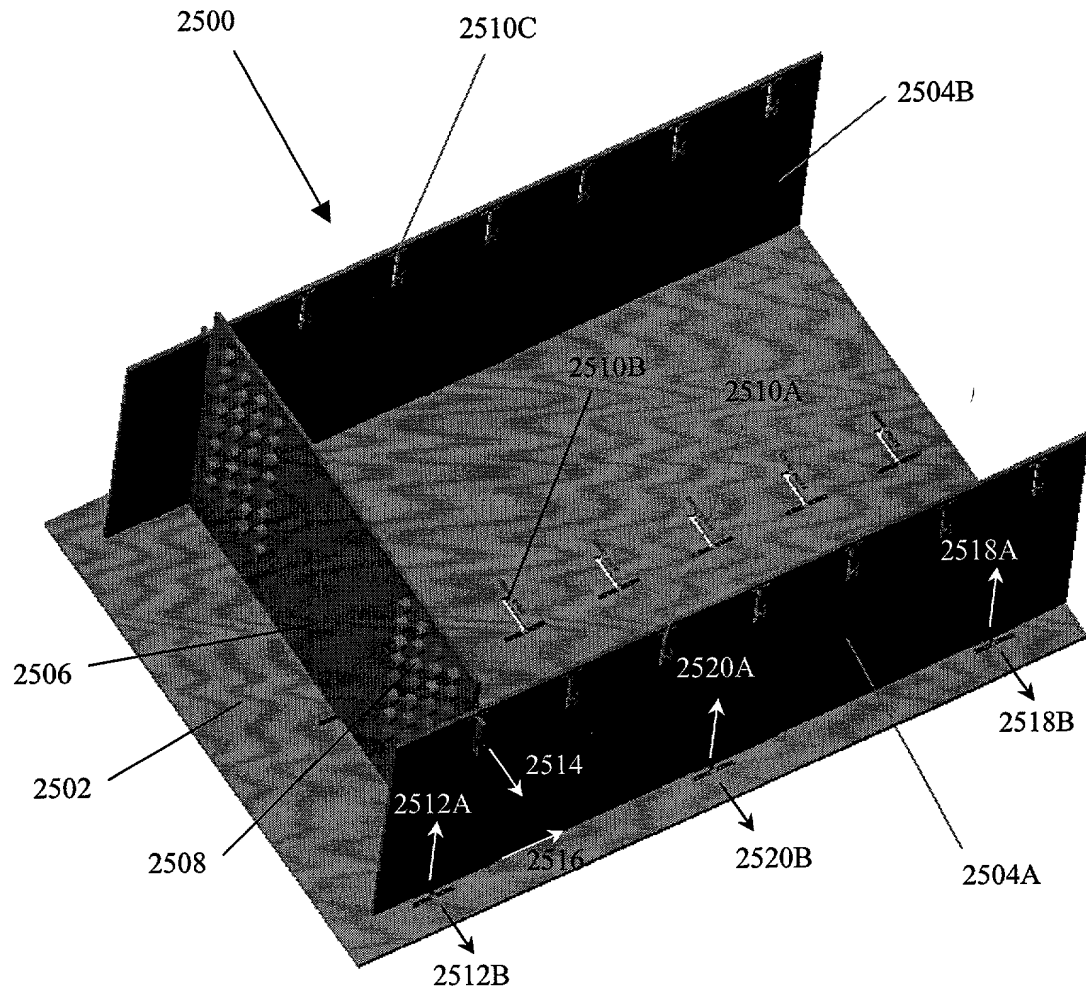


FIGURE 25

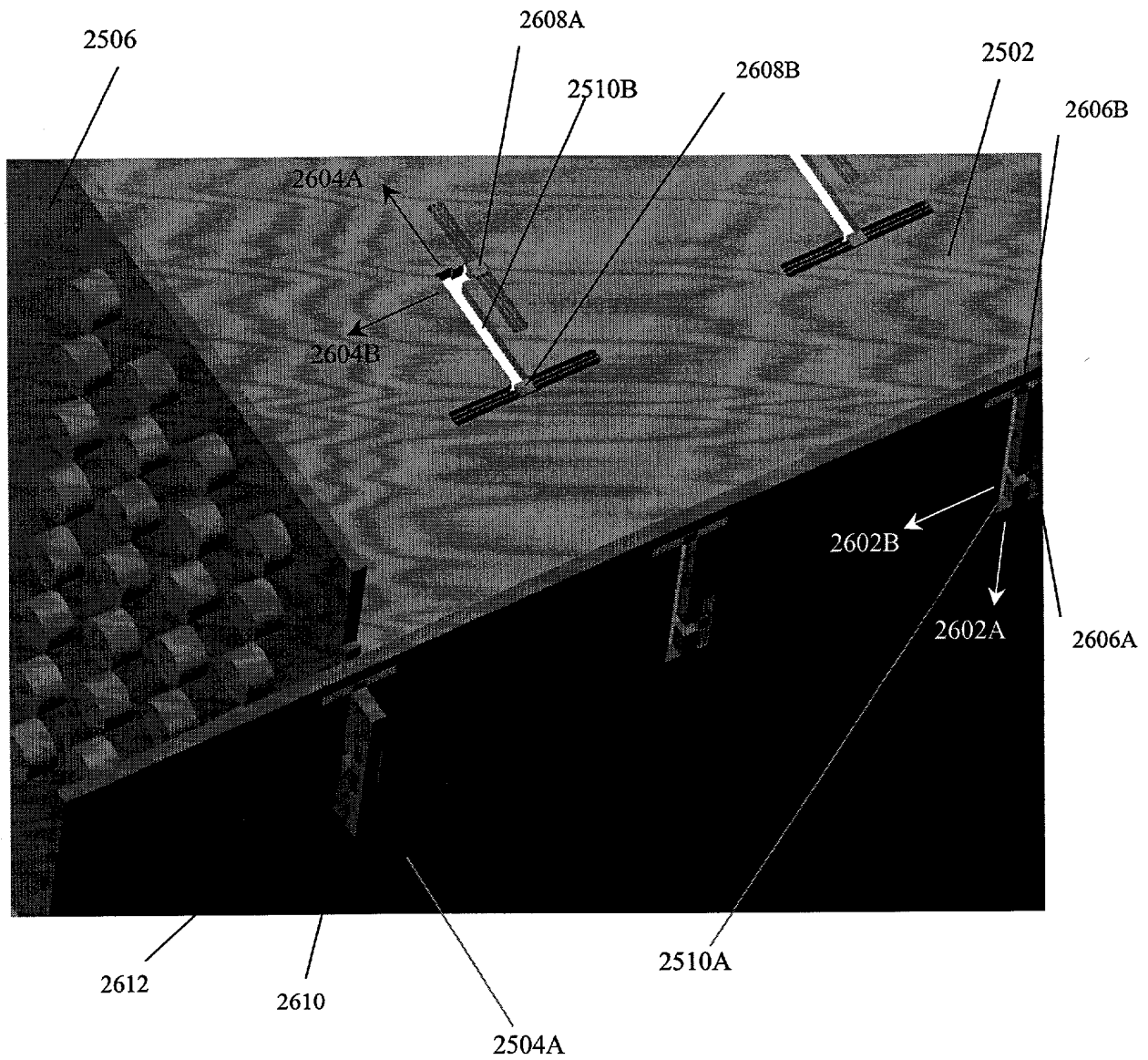


FIGURE 26

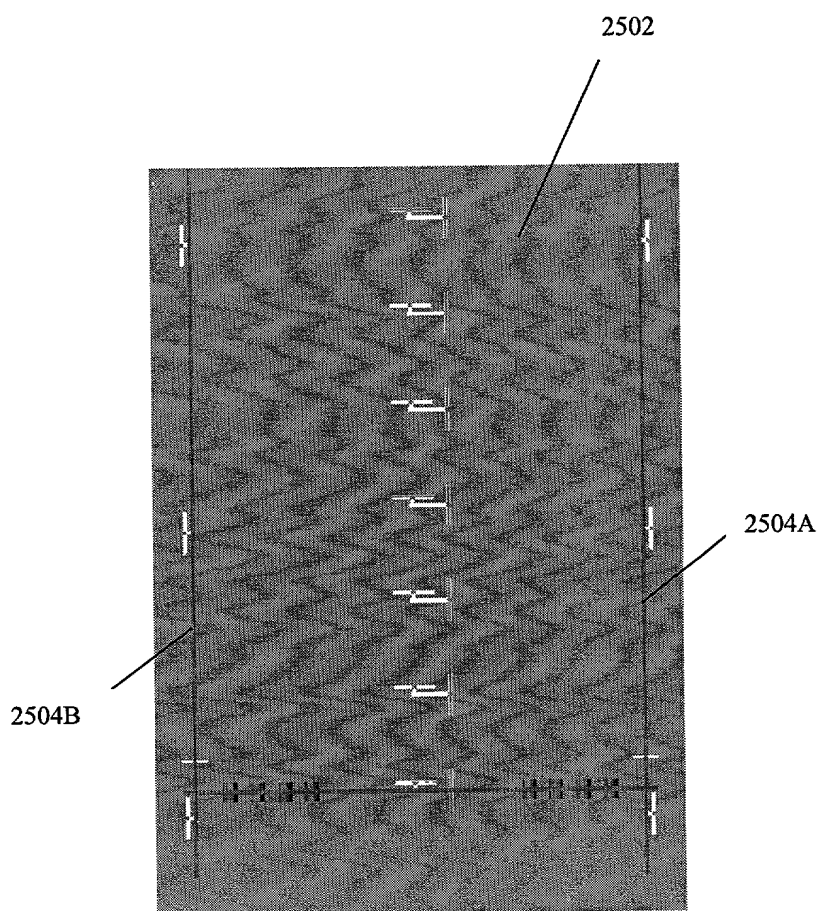


FIGURE 27

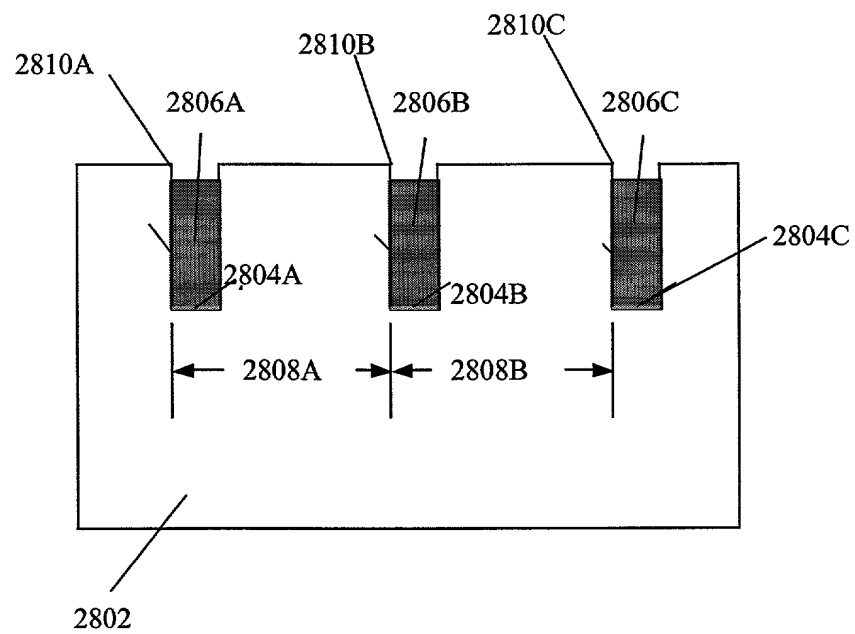


FIGURE 28

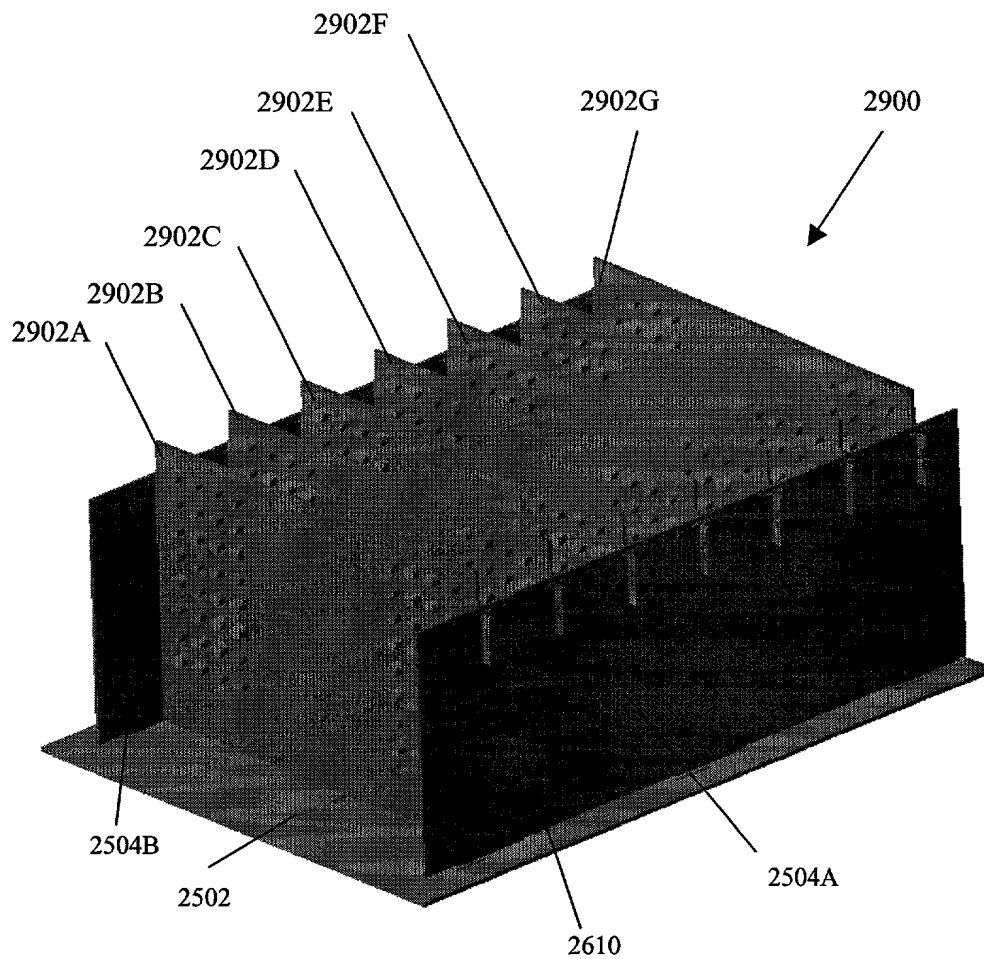


FIGURE 29

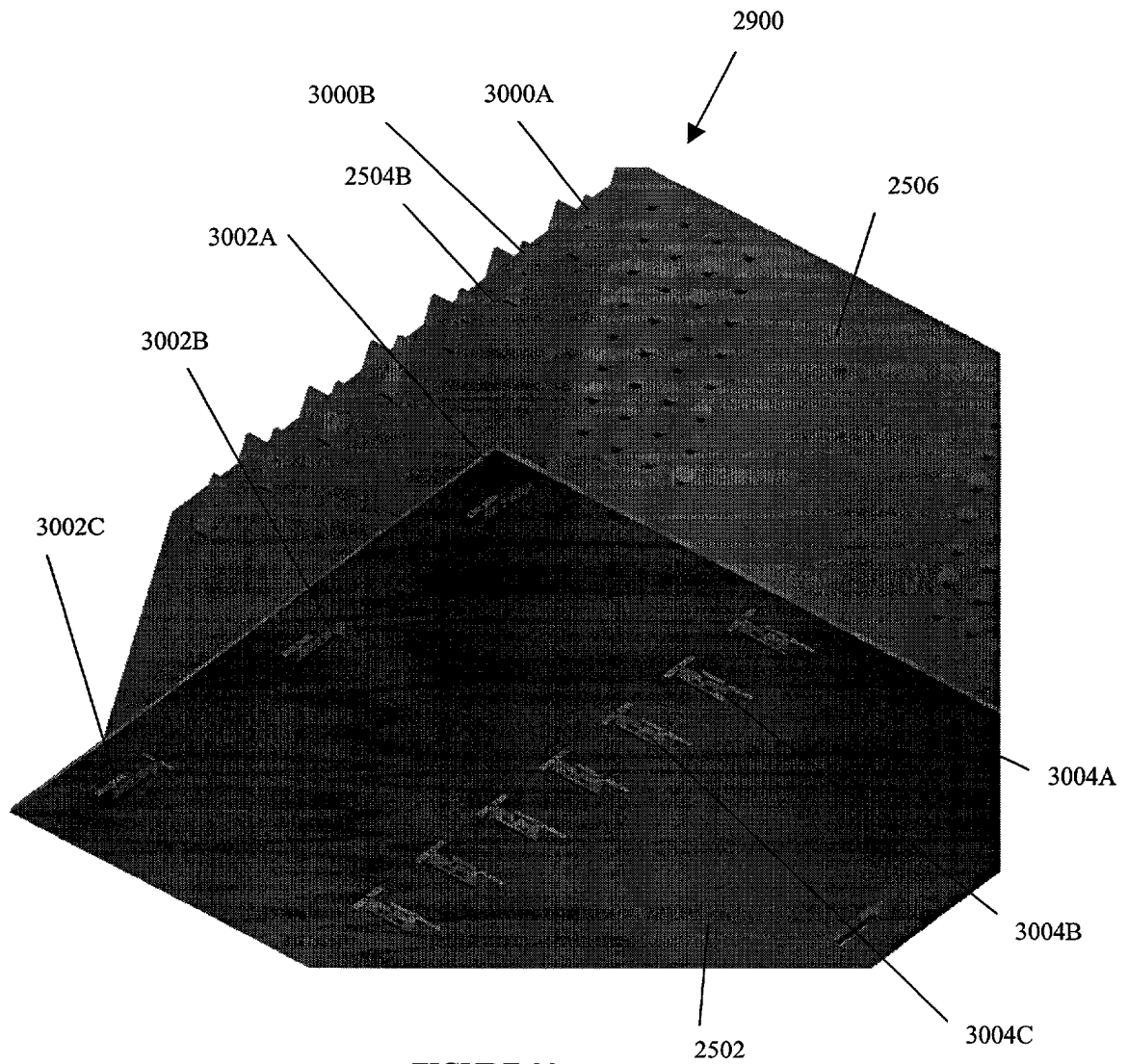


FIGURE 30

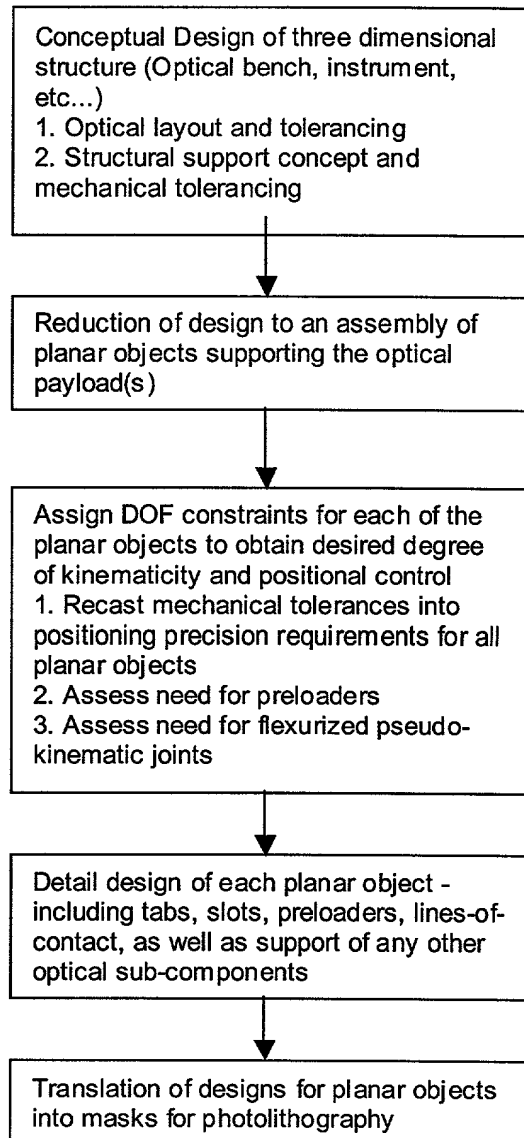


FIGURE 31

The process of making parts for 3D precision structures may be flow-charted as follows:

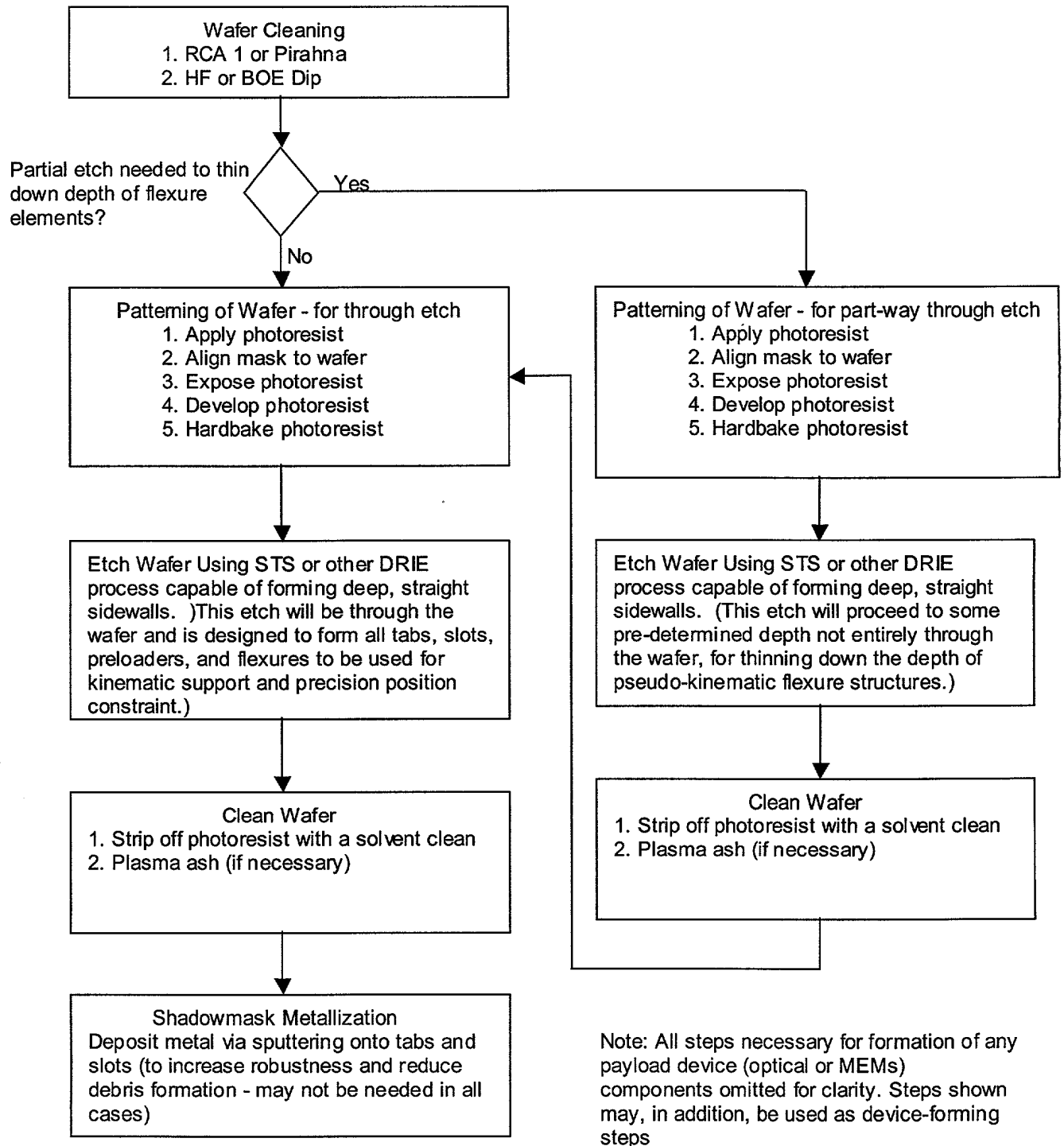
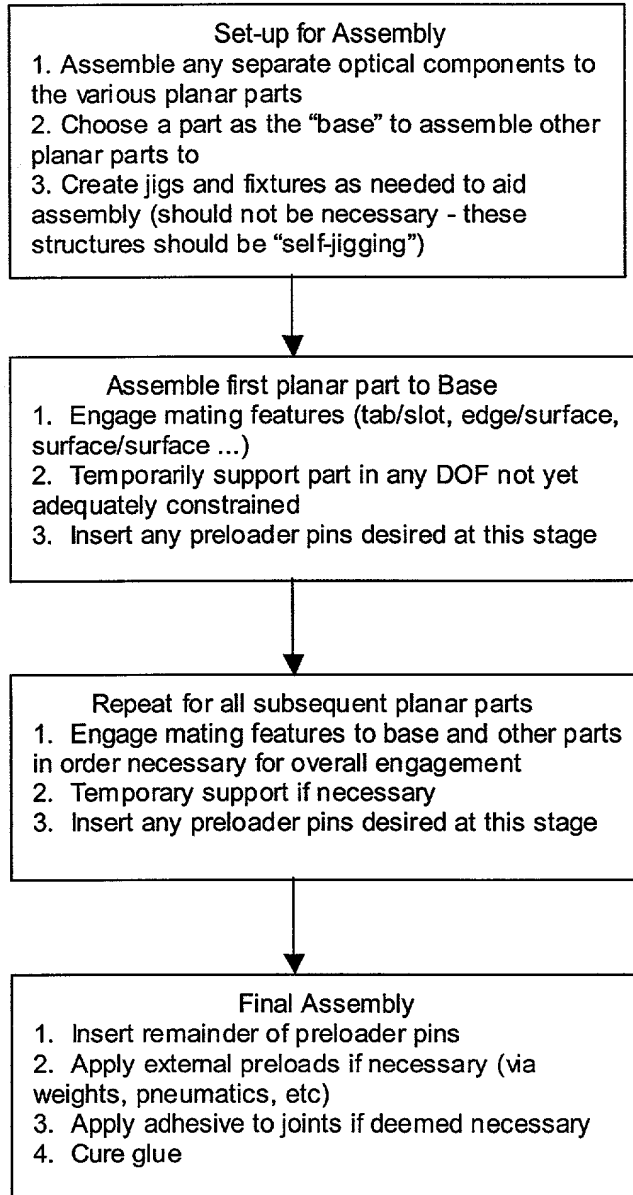


FIGURE 32

The process of assembling 3D structures from planar parts is:



Note: A bottom-to-top topology is assumed here (as in Figure 1: a base, 3 connecting elements (bipods), and a payload). If the topology is more complex (such as a ring), a more complex assembly procedure is required, possibly also requiring jigs/fixtures.

FIGURE 33